# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,455.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 19 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | „ 2 8 |
| Third do. | „ 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

| | Mar. | | Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 18 | Leaves Tuticorin | 26 |
| „ Ratnagherry | 19 | „ Colombo | 27 |
| „ Vingorla | 19 | „ Negapatam | 30 |
| „ Goa | 20 | „ Pondicherry | 31 |
| „ Carwar | 21 | „ Madras | Apr. 2 |
| „ Mangalore | 21 | „ Mutlipatam | 3 |
| „ Cannanore | 22 | „ Cocanada | 5 |
| „ Tellicherry | 22 | „ Vizagapatam | 6 |
| „ Calicut | 23 | „ Bimlipatam | 5 |
| „ Beypore | 26 | „ Saugor | 8 |
| „ Cochin | 24 | „ Fa'se Point | 7 |
| „ Alleppy | 24 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 9 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line has no connection at ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

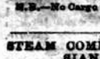
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Intermingling Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a STEAMER every WEEK to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BUSSORAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

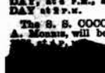
The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Holmes, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

| | March. | | April. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 17 | Leaves BUSHIRE | 5 |
| „ Kurrachee | 23 | „ Mahomerah | 6 |
| „ Guader | 23 | „ Fao | 5 |
| „ Jask | 25 | „ Bushire | 6 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 26 | „ Bahrein | 8 |
| „ Linga | 28 | „ Linga | 12 |
| „ Bushire | 30 | „ Bunder Abbas | 14 |
| „ Ditto ..... April. | 1 | „ Muscat | 16 |
| „ Mahomerah | 1 | „ Kurrachee | 21 |
| Arrive BUSHIRE | 2 | Arrives BOMBAY | 26 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Mosnie, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March at 4 P.M.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH MARCH 1876.

THE public telegrams of Saturday evening, delivered this morning, give no information respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market beyond what we have already reported in our columns.

From New York, Saturday's telegrams quote Mid.-Uplands on the spot at 12⅞ cents., May shipment at 13⅛ cents., an advance of ⅛ and 1-16 cents. per lb. respectively. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

| | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts | 8,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Total since 1st ..... | 3,575,000 | 3,051,000 | 3,240,000 |

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Saturday was unchanged. Coffee in London was steady at previous prices. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was the same as on Friday, but Cochin had declined 10s. per ton. Bombay Linseed has recovered 1s. per quarter on the spot and 3d. to arrive, Calcutta Linseed 9d. Ferozepore Rapeseed is unaltered, while Calcutta is 1s. per quarter lower on the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced 2 per cent. in Fours and Fours-and-a-half and 1½ in Fives, the quotations given by Reuter on Saturday being Fours, 84½ ; Fours-and-a-half, 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, 85½. Indian Bank Shares show a general decline. Orientals are £2. Chartered £21, Chartered Mercantile £2 and Hongkong, and Shanghai £1 per share lower.

A summary of the yearly report of the Agra Bank, Limited, has been received from London by wire, and it is satisfactory to know that the result shows a good profit on the year's operations. The total profit of the year is given at £282,000. Of this £226,699 was absorbed by the intermediate half yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum paid 1st October 1875, and a similar sum will be absorbed in paying a dividend, making up 5 per cent for the year. The sum of £40,000 will be carried to the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at £80,000, and the balance of profit amounting to £3,402 will be carried to next account.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows Total Coin £73,250,000 against £72,125,000, and Notes in Circulation £98,875,000 against £99,750,000 on the previous week.

For Bar Silver we hear of nothing later than Friday's quotation of 53½d. per oz.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, for the week ending on the 11th instant, compares with the statement of the 4th instant as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at H. O. | Dec. Rs | 14,14,718 | |
| Do do Branches | ,, | 6,49,492 | |
| Deposits | Inc. | ,, 16,92,434 | |
| Government Securities | Dec. | ,, 32,085 | |
| Loans | Inc. | ,, 8,52,260 | |
| Bills Discounted | ,, | 3,08,293 | |
| Cash with Correspondents | ,, | 1,18,093 | |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. | ,, 15,14,050 | |

With the exception of the large increase in deposits, these alterations are unquestionably indicative of a material falling off in the strength of the Bank's position, and unless there are prospects of an improvement, which do not appear on the face of the return, we may look for a further advance in the rates of interest and discount at to-morrow's Board meeting. The Cash Balance stands at about 50 per cent. of the Liabilities, which would be a comparatively fair proportion under ordinary circumstances, but at the present moment Government are generally credited with the intention of withdrawing largely from their balances with the express object of influencing the sale of other Council drafts in London, and if this is correct the Bank would require to be in a stronger position than it is to be able to meet such withdrawals without raising the charges for money. At the worst, however, any stringency so created can be but temporary. The requirements of the season will be very light, and in the Bazaar the supply of Capital is very liberal and some of the Exchange Banks availing of this are reported to have placed a large amount of 60 days' sight Bills on Calcutta during the holidays amongst the Shroffs at 2 per cent. discount. The higher drawing rates on London may also be expected to bring out more liberal buyers of sterling, and by these means the Exchange Banks may be enabled to tide over the present temporary pinch for funds until they can lay down Silver—of which the purchases in London lately are said to have been very heavy—so that even if Government continue to withold allotments of Council drafts, high rates of discount are not likely to be maintained more than a few weeks. Some light will be thrown on the intended action of Government in the matter of Council drawings on Wednesday when the next fortnightly biddings are due. Should no allotments be made we question very much whether it will render things here much worse, on the other hand if the drawings are resumed a sharp reaction from the present state of matters cannot be far distant.

STERLING EXCHANGE have to-day, owing to the advance in Silver at home and the increased scarcity of money amongst the Banks, opened at an advance of 5-16d. on Wednesday's closing rates, demand Bank Bills being quoted at 1s. 8 13-16d. and 3 months sight Credits at 1s. 9 5-16d. During the day the anxiety to sell Bank Bills increased, telegraphic remittances being done at 1s. 8 25 32nd and demand at 1s. 8 27-32d., but private paper was only sparingly offered and receded slightly at the close, 6 months credits having been sold at 1-9½. Rates now are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand. | 1s. 8 13-16d. to 27-32 per Rupee |
| Ditto, 6 months' sight ... | 1s. 9d. ,, |
| Credits, 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 9⅛d. ,, |
| Documents, 3 months' sight ... | 1s. 9¼d. to 5-16 ,, |

For future delivery there has been some enquiry, and demand Bank Bills all May delivery have been done at 1s. 8 9-16d., a difference from current figures which pretty well represents the present ideas entertained respecting the future.

On Calcutta we quote demand at 1-16 to ¼ premium, 60 days sight 2 per cent. discount.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER, notwithstanding the improvement at home there is as yet no enquiry, and rates are still quite nominal.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been very dull, and any transactions reported have been at lower prices. Bank of Bombays have given way ½ per cent., the last quotation being 37½ per cent. premium. Land Companies are dull but unaltered, a remark which is applicable also to Press shares with the exception only of Mofussils which are Rs. 5 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are dull and declining. Dharumseys have fallen Rs. 50, Flemings Rs. 25, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Goculdas Morarjee Rs. 10, and Orientals Rs. 15 per share.

In COTTON the transactions to-day have been most limited. The Liverpool accounts induced sellers to ask an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, while buyers being uncertain as to the course of Exchange were unwilling to operate at previous prices. The transactions for export were accordingly very small. Ginned Broach was bought at Rs. 198 and Mowa at Rs. 181 per candy half-pressed. For full-pressed Akots Rs. 176 is asked, Good Fair Omra Rs. 166, and Fair Rs. 148 per candy. The receipts from up-country during the past three days have been 11,479 bales.

FREIGHTS by steamer have been quiet, but steady to-day at £2 to £2-1-3 for Liverpool. By Cape the enquiry is active, the iron ship Helen Scott having engaged 4,000 bales April shipment at £2-5, although for ready shipment £2-2 6 for iron and £1-15-1 for wooden ships are still the current quotations.

In PIECE GOODS we have not heard of any actual transactions, and prices are nominally unchanged. A better feeling, however, is said to prevail in the Bazaar, and it seems likely that we may see more activity ere long.

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 11th March compared with the statement issued on 4th March :—

| LIABILITIES. | 4th March. Rs. | 11th Mar. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital :— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of do do ..... ,, 50,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ..... | 17,75,000 | 17,75,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... | 98,95,929 | 84,81,211 |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 22,06,744 | 15,57,252 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 1,28,23,819 | 1,45,16,353 |
| Post Bills ..... | 49,133 | 35,007 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 4,70,800 | 5,97,873 |
| | 3,72,21,425 | 3,69,76,601 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 54,16,765 | 53,84,680 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ..... | 17,88,101 | 18,25,670 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 26,13,220 | 26,55,420 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 20,315 | 10,921 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 1,30,71,490 | 1,33,79,773 |
| Stamps ..... | 4,343 | 4,573 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,08,538 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000 | 3,73,538 | 3,73,538 |
| Bullion ..... | 3,73,906 | 4,86,999 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 1,33,59,767 | 1,18,45,707 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 3,72,21,425 | 3,69,76,601 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER SUMATRA left Aden for Bombay at 6 P.M. on Sunday, the 12th inst.

THE SHIP UROICH, 1,112 tons, Captain A. C. Marstere, sailed yesterday for Madras in ballast.

THE BRIG KERRATA ROODRIN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE SCHOONER GULAMAR, 90 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 946 tons, Captain J. Ayers, will sail to-day for Calcutta and Tellicherry in ballast to tow the Iron Barges.

THE BARQUE PARSEE 366 tons, Captain Wearwer in harbour yesterday from Coast of eighty d general cargo and one hundr[illegible] sengers.

THE SCHOONER [illegible]s, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique December 26th), with [illegible] general cargo and five cabin and two deck pa[illegible]

THE BARQUE CAROLINE, 432, tons, Captain W Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of 390 packages gunnies, 25 slabs tin, and 8,168 bags rice.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Janjira (March 12th), with the following passengers :—Hajee E. Hajee Hubib and seven friends.

THE BARQUE LATONA, 270 tons, Captain G. H. Tidmarsh, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Chittagong, (February 3rd), brought a cargo of 5,485 bags of rice.

THE SHIP SERINGAPATAM, 1,022 tons, Captain T. Carrey, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (November 22nd), brought a cargo of 1,702 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COCONADA, 560 tons, Captain A. Morrie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (March 10th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Towell, Lieut Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Passman, Mrs. Loyd and child, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Constable, Mr. MacMullen, two second class and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Kattiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Captain Prukett, 56th Regiment and servant, Mr. Ramdass Moorarjee, Mr. J. Peshe and servant, and Lieut. Parker. For different Ports.—Three hundred and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. RAEBOONAMA, 1,311 tons Captain H. Morley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (February 17th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Kitts and two [illegible] Major, Mr. Hall and servant, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Zegler and four children, Col Lester and servant, and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE S. S. ZEALOT, 562 tons, Captain J. A. Best which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Liverpool (February 8th), calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—220 packages cotton, 97 bundles tubes, 10,000 fire bricks, 100 barrels coal tar, 14,377 bundles hoop iron, 10 cases soap, 100 barrels steel, 30,35 bundles and 16,339 bars iron, 84 iron plates, 100 cases copper, 5 cases thread, 84 bales twist, 18 packages wine and spirits, 605 barrels alum, and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE S.S. ABYDOS, 714 tons, Captain F. G. Cuming, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from London calling at Malta, Port Said via the Suez Canal brought the following cargo :—229 packages cotton, 1,000 cases brandy, 185 packages wines, 3 cases umbrellas, 15 cases biscuits, 25 drums turpentine, 113 kegs nails, 123 packages colours, 244 casks beer, 35 bales twist, 3,797 bars iron, 250 bundles steel, 265 cases glass, 20 casks oils, 100 boxes tinplates, 35 cases candles, 20 packages glassware, 110 cases spirits, 41 packages papers, 151 cases empty bottles, 18 cases medicine, 18 cases sauce, 18 cases cochineal, 89 drums oil, 803 bundles iron hoops, 15 barrels salamoniac, 250 cases window glass, 413 casks and 50 cases copper, 57 cases champagne, 289 cases effervescers, 50 bottles quicksilver, 2829 blocks asphault, 60 barrels coppers, 75 cases sulphate of copper, 100 kegs read lead, and many other packages merchandise.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing on Wednesday the 15th March at 10 A.M., with a general cargo for Genoa and Marseilles :—For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. J. Faseman. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. King, four children and one European Nurse, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. B. Smyty, two infants and one European Nurse, Mr. W. Theobald, Mrs. F. V. Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cammins, one infant and two girls, Revd. and Mrs. F. Ziegler, two children and three infants, Mrs. Leeds, three children one infant and one European Nurse, Mrs. Steuart, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Kittel, one child and one infant, Mr. and Mrs. E.H. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, two children, and one native ayah, Mr. Julian Robinson, Miss Raikes, Mrs. Lloyd and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane and three children and one European Nurse, Mr. M. Kempson, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Campbell, one child and one European Nurse. For Genoa—Col. Meadows Taylor, C.S.I., Miss Taylor and one European servant. For Naples—Lt. V. G. L. Eyre.

### ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Pehlwan (s) | DeCosta | Janjira, Mar 12. |
| 13 | Rajpootana (s) | Morby | Calcutta, Feb 17. |
| | Coconada (s) | Morris | Kurrachee, Mar 10. |
| | Pearl (s) | Ashton | Carwar, Mar 9. |
| | Algofar | Nacoda | Mozambique, Dec 26. |
| | Coline | Wilson | Calcutta. |
| | Cartvale | Taylor | Liverpool. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Mar | Vessels. | Commanders | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | H daspes (s) | Sennoldson | Southampton. |
| | Vingorla (s) | Melville | K. Coast & Kurrachee. |
| | H M S Serapis | Glynn | England. |
| | M M S Baleah | Tryon | England. |
| | H M S Osborne | | England. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kurrachee, Avern, to Calcutta via Tellicherry.
Ship Choice, Marsters, to Madras.
Barge Iron, Nacoda, to Tellicherry.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Colombo and Cochin.
Schooner Gulamar, Nacoda, to Mazumbique.

The Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar, was entered out for loading yesterday.

## CALCUTTA.

| Mar. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Abyssinia (s) | Scott | Mou'mein, Mar 2. |
| | Compta | Hart | Cardiff, Oct 29. |
| | Ivanhoe | Luke | Liverpool, Nov 9. |
| | Lottie Warren | Casey | Liverpool, Oct 29. |
| Mar. | DEPARTURES. | | |
| 9 | Potomac (s) | | |
| | Carpo | | |

## MADRAS.

| Mar. | ARRIVALS. | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Yorkshire (s) | London. |
| 11 | Puttalla (s) | Bombay. |
| | Merkara (s) | Calcutta. |
| Mar. | DEPARTURE. | |
| 10 | Duke of Argyll (s) | London. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bengal s—6 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co ; 1,000 bundles railroad iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin ; 20 rolls sheet lead and 54 packages cast steel, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Trafalgar s—22 tins white paint, Curseejee Jodijee.
Clive s—51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 7 casks red paint and 490 bundles hoop iron, Hajee Mahomed and Co.
Atalanta s—5 casks brass wire and 4 cases bottling wire, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Atalanta s—550 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Queen of Ceylon, 80 casks whiting, 100 barrels alum and 25 drums linseed oil, Nusurally Sumsoodin.
Branksome Hall s—4 casks hardware, Meyabhoy Tyebally.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—20 cases corks, B M Punthakey ; 10 cases card thread, F Ardaseer Davur ; 15 cases sodawater corks, Palonjee Heerjeebhoy's son.
Persia s—30 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Utopia s—9 casks white zinc paint, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 20,000 fire bricks and 30 runlets fire clay, S S Narrelwala.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—185 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Colonsay, 750 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Flying Venus—750 cwts linseed, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Cape Verde—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
British Ambassador—500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon, and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 500 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.
Persia—104 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 31 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 52 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.
Prince Oscar—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Harry Jairaj ; 100 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee ; 500 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.
Atalanta s—135 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 11 bales wool, Sulleman Molladin ; 113 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Clive s—63 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 14 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 32 bales wool, Bhanjee Topun ; 1,191 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Norsey Kessowjee and Co ; 397 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 15 bales cotton waste W and A Graham and Co ; 400 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co.
Yeddo s—200 cwts horns, Hassum Damjee ; 135 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Doongersee ; 60 bales wool, Gocu'dass Toolseedass ; 50 bales cotton, Govindjee Vulloo ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rajpoot, 564½ cwts myrabollams, Jetta Pursotum.
Victoria Cross, 4,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co ; 252 cwts coir yarn, and 376½ cwts coir rope, Canjee Leeladhur.
Hydaspes s—5 bundles E. teeth, Mamedjee Tarbhoy ; 7 bundles E teeth, Suckoorbhoy Futtaybhoy ; 1 box gold coin, Framjee Sands and Co.
Dahlia s—100 casks oilbanum, Allana Munjee ; 10 bales hemp, Ardaseer Byramjee ; 2 cases shawls, Ahmedshaw Joosubshaw ; 3 bales hides, Fazell Goolam Hoosein ; 64 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee ; 2 bundles woollen carpets, C. Bounevialle and Co ; 220 bags myrabollams, Dwarkadass Gordhandass.
Pekin s—9 cases fishmaw, Peerbhoy Assur ; 6 bales hides, Moosa Shurriff ; 7 bales hides, Cassum Moosaa ; 9 bales hides, Currim Lutieff ; 8 bales hides, R Lutieff ; 48 cwts myrabollams, Lutieff Vulley ; 48 cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutieff ; 48 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutieff ; 48 cwts myrabollams, Essack Joosub ; 53 cases dry ginger, Pursotum Jootha.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdale, 7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Miningu, 500 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 800 bales cotton and 90 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Octavia, 55 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.
Rialto, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emperor, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Alabama s—130 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.
Australia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Halley s—699 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—155 bales twist, E D Sass on ; 700 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vishbocundass ; 663 bales cotton, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 491 bales cotton, Gurribhoy Khoosa ; 87 bales twist, Trebjee and Co.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
SUNDAY, 12th March.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·824 |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·6 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72 8 |
| Dew Point | 69·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·695 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky closded—8). | 0·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9·00 a.m. on following day) | 86 9 |
| Minimum do do | 71·7 |
| General Direction of wind ..... | NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW. NNW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 311 |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Wood, Lieut, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Annesley, Lieut Col, Bengal 11th Hussars, on leave, from Umballa.
Panter, Lieut Col, Bengal 22nd Regt, on leave, from Shajehanpore.
McNair, Lieut Col, Bengal Dy Asst Adjt Genl, on leave, from Dum Dum.
Thomson, Surg. Bengal 1st P Cavalry, on leave, from Rajunpore.
Jopp, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Multan.
Beddie, Qr Master, Bengal 1/6th Regt, on leave, from Roorkee.

MARCH 12.

Donovan, Surg Major, Bombay A M Dept, on leave, from Mhow

MARCH 13.

Walter, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Mayhew, Lieut, Bombay R A on duty, from Kurrachee.
Crawley, Captain, Bombay 8th Kings, on leave, from Mhow.
Parker, Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from Mhow.
Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Parker, Lieut. Bombay 56th, Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hair, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, to England.
Wyndham, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Baroda.
Thomson, Surg. Bengal 1st P Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

*(North-Western Provinces Gazette, [illegible]*

POLICE [illegible] have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 25th Oct 1875.

Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, with effect from the date of expiry of his leave.

Mr C P Knyvett, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Etah, was deputed on special duty to the Camp of H H the Lt-Govr, N W Provinces, at Agra, from the 20th Jan to 7th Feb, 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A C Tupp, Asst Mag Allahabad, to officiate for Mr T E Atkinson as officer in charge of the "N W Provisional Dispensaries" during the absence on leave of Mr Atkinson, or until further orders.

H H the Lt-Govr is pleased to direct he following transfers :—

Mr J W Harris, Asst Mag from Meerut to Aligarh.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R T H Griffith, Principal, Benares College, to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, N W Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Mr M Kempson, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Maj G M Govan, who has returned from special duty with the Camp of Exercise, Delhi, to resume charge of the civil medical duties at Almora, with effect from the 16th Feb 1876.

The services of Surg A H Williams, late Offg Civil Surg. Almora, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept, with effect from the 16th Feb 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officers with the powers specified :—

Under Sec 93, Act XIX of 1873, Mr J S Porter, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, with all the powers of an officer in charge of a settlement which can be conferred under that section, to be exercised within the limits of pargana Man of the Jhansi Dist.

Mr J G Leopold, Asst Coll., 1st class, Azamgarh, to be invested with the powers described in section 100 of Act XVIII of 1873, to be exercised within that District.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 44 E, dated 18th Jan, 1876, Mr W H Lonsdale, Asst Engr, 1st grade, was relieved of the charge of the Bijnor Dist, Rohilkund Provincial Division, on the 1st Feb 1876.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr H G Passanah, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Special Dra nage Works Division, with effect from 1st April, 1876.

Mr W J Green, Engr Apprentice and Personal Asst to the Supdg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 10th Feb, 1876.

In continuation of Notification No 44 E, dated the 8th Jan, 1876 Mr A Graydon, Asst Engr, is granted an extention of one month's privilege leave.

With reference to G G Notification No 520, dated 16th Decem, 1875, Mr W H Gunn, C B, R E, resumed charge of the office of Chief Engr, and Secy to Govt, in the Irrigation Dept, on the 7th Feb, 1876.

With reference to Notification No 1875E, dated 15th Nov 1875, Mr W J Greer, Engr Apprentice, is transferred from the Eastern Jumna Canal to the office of the 2nd Circle Irrigation Works as Personal Asst to the Supdg Engr.

He left the former on the 5th Jan, and joined the latter office on the 6th idem.

## HIGH COURT.—14TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

331-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fukeer and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith.
114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Dinbai.
452 73—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others Fletcher and Tobin.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—Nussurwanjee Byramjee Dustoor vs Sorabjee Nursetjee Madon.
566-75—Chalk and Tu—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee &c vs Rajooma and others.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

14-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Crustnarao Pandoorung.
514-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Dewjee Premjee Horne sojee—2 persons.
576-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Dhurrumsey P S and W Co Ld vs Tazullah Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy—2 Cases.
663-75—Smith and Fletcher—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cawasjee Keikhusroo Patuck.
42-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Lusmiram Toolsaram—Process and Winter.
562-75—A Framjee—Rustomjee Dossabhoy and another vs Ratanbai widow.
584-75—Abdul and Sayani—Maneklall Muccoondass vs Soonderjee Jeitha and others—Crawford and Bowrey.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN,
For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn and Cleveland—Meerwanji Ardaseer and Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.

For Investigation under Sec 205 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Mooniyhoo alias Mashoobai vs Khotsee Heerjee.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
442-75—Balkrishna and B—Monirji Maharaj vs Runmalchund Purtubhall—Craigie L and Owen.
258-72—Jefferson and Payne—Jeejeebhoy Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan.
616-75—Janardhun and Ghanshibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomba—Fletcher and Smith

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

SHORT CAUSES.

431-75—Muljee and B—Haji Elias Hajee Abdoola vs Huminabai widow—Mr Nana N R
11-76—In person—Crustna Rungapa vs Virchund Motee and others.
33-76—In person—Dooga Heera and others vs Dutram Anoopchund.
41-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Hanivemmull Navalchund vs Roopchund Bhaichund and others.
59-76—A Framjee—Ichachund Jugjeevundass vs Saroopchund Cullianchund and another.
69-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Khoja Abdoolla Moossani vs Jaitha Purshotum.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

680-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mathew Morton—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
838-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Amarsang Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Cullianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PARKER—HARRISON—March 13th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. W. Maule, LL.B., Captain W. J. Parker, B. S. C., Assistant Commissioner, Kaseli, to Mary (Minnie) Broadley Harrison, Commanding 16th Brigade Depôt, and of Kynaston, Ross, Herefordshire.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S paper on "The Poverty of India," recently read by him before the Bombay branch of the East India Association, is too remarkable a performance not to demand a brief notice. The object of this paper was stated by the lecturer to be an attempt to show that under the present system of British administration India is suffering seriously in several ways, and is sinking into hopeless poverty ; that the moral and material drain from India to England is rapidly exhausting the resources of this country and paralysing its national life ; and, finally, that the pressure of taxation is so severe as to be quite unbearable and crushing. Mr. Dadabhai apparently considers that he has proved his first point by some elaborate calculations which he has made regarding the total production of the country as compared with the estimated necessary consumption ; and in justification of the second serious charge he has pointed to the chronic discrepancy between the imports and exports, and to the evidence of various British officers regarding the deterioration of certain parts of the country under British rule. Mr. Dadabhai's argument regarding the pressure of taxation is a corollary of his first proposition regarding the average production of the country per head. He has arrived at the conclusion that the pressure of taxation in India is about 6 per cent, or six shillings per head out of an income of forty shillings. Mr. Dadabhai deserves credit for the industry with which he appears to have collected every scrap of evidence he could find in support of his formidable theories ; but, notwithstanding his statistics, we are sorry to admit that his arguments appear to us obviously fallacious, and his conclusions for any practical purpose absolutely worthless.

The main purpose and object of the whole paper is to prove that the condition of the country at the present time is one of abject poverty, and that the British Government is directly responsible for this result. In one sense of course it is true that, as compared with many other countries, India as a whole is poor. Its resources are as yet undeveloped, its communications incomplete, and in many parts the population is very thin. But this is not the sense in which Mr. Dadabhai uses the term when he reproaches the Government with the lamentable poverty of India. He professes to believe that the impoverishment of which he complains is due solely to the fact that the British Government is wantonly and systematically engaged in draining India of its resources, and paralysing its developments.

Surely this is what we might call "coming it" a little too strong even for the credulity of Mr. Dadabhai's disciples in the E. I. Association. It may be granted that an immense deal yet remains to be done before the resources of this country can be even partially developed ; but surely some credit is due for what has already been completed. If, as Mr. Dadabhai asserts, the present condition of the country is one of abject poverty, what must have been its economical condition under native rule before its present enormous trade was developed. The fact is, it is a gross abuse of language to speak of the poverty of India in the sense in which the term is employed by Mr. Dadabhai. Some parts of India are as richly cultivated, and as thickly populated as any parts in Europe. Other parts are entirely the reverse ; but whatever improvement has taken place is due, as Mr. Dadabhai very well knows, to the beneficent action of the Government he is pleased to reproach.

It is one of the common fallacies of theorists of Mr. Dadabhai's type to speak of India as though it were one homogeneous country, inhabited by one race, and subject for the most part to the same influences and associations ; but the slightest reflection should convince any one that India is far too vast a country to afford a safe field for loose generalizations from imaginary statistics. The bare idea of attempting to calculate for any practical purpose the total production of India per head of population is ridiculous ; and, when we find that calculations of this kind are made the basis of most serious charges against the Government, it is hard to know whether such intolerable credulity is more matter for wonder or reprehension.

An ordinary inquirer into the economical condition of the people of India would probably think it necessary to make some investigation regarding the rates of prices and wages in different parts of the country, and would scarcely be indifferent to such important facts as the growth of population, demand for land, &c. He would probably be impressed with the extreme magnitude of the task he had undertaken, and the difficulty if not the impossibility of obtaining correct statistics even for very limited areas in the oldest and best governed districts. He would probably deem it essential to verify for himself by personal investigation the condition of the people he was describing, and would take somesteps to obtain practical proof of the alleged pressure of taxation. But considerations of this sort are airily disregarded by philosophers of Mr. Dadabhai's calibre, who apparently implicitly believe in the possibility of elaborating out of their own inner consciousness an economical history of India, and of teaching the British Government the error of its ways by a few simple but startling calculations. We should be very much obliged to Mr. Dadabhai, or to any one else, if they would furnish us with reliable information regarding the total production, agricultural and commercial, of a single British talooka ; and they would undoubtedly perform a most valuable public service could they extend their investigations [illegible] to the whole of British India [illegible] Native States, working out in detail the [illegible] required, and furnishing the data upon which their conclusions are founded. Of Mr. Dadabhai's industry there can be no question ; but he must not imagine that economical fame can be won by mere closet labour without any personal acquaintance with the people or the field of which he is treating. Mr. Dadabhai's evidence before the East India Finance Committee in London affords the clearest proof of the delusions which are apt

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## DETENTION OF THE BANGALORE.

GALLE, 13TH MARCH.

The departure of the s. s. Bangalore for Australia has been delayed, owing to an outbreak of small-pox on board. The cases are increasing.

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India..... | 1s. 8¾d. |
| Oriental Bank Shares ..... | £44 |
| Chartered „ „ ..... | £16 |
| Do. Mercantile „ ..... | £24 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai do. .... | £25 |
| Total Coin in the Bank of France.. | £73,260,000 |
| Total Notes in Circulation ..... | £98,875,000 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 84 |
| 4½ per cent. do. ..... | 84½ |
| 5½ per cent. do. ..... | 85½ |
| Arrival —Zerbino. | |

We are glad to learn from Lahore that Canon Duckworth is now pronounced to be convalescent.

We note that 520,057 acres were under cotton and indigo plantation in the North Arcot District in the month of January last, assessed at Rs. 15, 38,160. This shows a decrease of 41,096 acres compared with the corresponding period last year with a decrease of assessment amounting to Rs. 1,71,818.

The Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer* announces that Colonel Younghusband, C. S. I., Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, and Under-Secretary to Government in the Police Department, bids farewell to India within a month. He will be succeeded by Colonel Miller, who has been for some time Deputy Inspector of Police at Rawul Pindi and Murree.

From the official returns, we see that the revenue of the Government of India, for the first seven months of the current financial year, was £28,532,773, and the expenditure £33,111,118. During the same period of last year the revenue amounted to £29,004,604, and the expenditure to £33,038,323 which shows a decrease in the revenue of £471,831, and an increase in the expenditure of £72,795.

During the week ended the 4th March there were 283 deaths registered in Calcutta, being twenty-three less than in the previous week. The death rate fell to 32·87 per 1,000 per annum. There were four deaths from small-pox, 72 from cholera, 16 from dysentery, and 20 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified:—4 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 4 native Christians, 187 Hindus, and 80 Mahommedans.

The *Sindian* has received private advices from Khelat to the effect that His Highness the Khan had succeeded in forwarding reinforcements via the Mulla Pass, to his troops in Kutchi. The troops of the Khan's standard, we further learn, on hearing of the arrival of the reinforcements at Emideon, at once marched to Mittree and offered battle to the Sirdars, but the latter with their forces retired to the hills. The troops also left for Dadur. Every thing is very quiet on the Frontier. A good down pour of rain fell when our correspondent wrote, and, in consequence, the propects of the crops are excellent.

The Calcutta Commercial Guide for February informs us that, as compared with February 1875, there was an increase in the value of merchandise imported amounting to Rs. 41,96,122, and a decrease in that of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 31,07,027. There was an increase under all the headings given in the list of imports, except flax, wrought metals, beer, rum and salt, which showed a decrease in value of Rs. 9,76,613. The value of piece goods imported increased by Rs. 31,42,412. In the value of merchandise exported, there was an increase of Rs. 83,52,609, and a decrease in specie and bullion of Rs. 7,34,894. The items of produce showing the largest increase were raw cotton, rice, wheat, gunny cloth, indigo, jute, lac, opium, and linseed. Whilst hides, saltpetre, teaseed, and tea show a decrease. The total customs collections show an increase of Rs. 250,833.

The Lahore paper publishes the following para :—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has invited Ressaldar Anoop Singh, a well known native officer of the 11th Bengal Lancers, one of the finest specimens of an Irregular Cavalry soldier that could be found anywhere, to accompany him in the Serapis to England. The Ressaldar was with the detachment under Major A. H. Prinsep which formed H. R. H.'s escort during his tour through the Terai. We have just seen a note in which he announces the fact of his approaching departure to Europe to a European officer. He simply puts it thus:—"The Prince asked me to come to England and of course I could not refuse." If these are the real facts, they show the existence in this native officer of a high sense of obedience and discipline, as it must have been with considerable inward qualms that a Sikh at made up his mind to cross the seas alone. We only hope that Anoop Sing, who will be now regarded in England as a sort of "show" man of the native army, will not be spoilt by his trip. He is a most handsome, well made man, with a striking appearance, and will in all probability attract much attention.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDORE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

INDORE, 10TH MARCH.

The Prince has now paid the last of his visits to the Native Princes of India. His visit to Indore is already a thing of the past. He came on Thursday morning and he leaves in two hours hence. Whether or not his visit here has given him as much pleasure as he has derived from his visits to Jummoo, Gwalior, and Jeypore, is extremely doubtful. In my opinion the visit to Indore has been a failure as regards the kind of reception he has received, although possibly it may have been successful on account of Holkar's personal cordiality. Indore is not a city that has many facilities for making picturesque displays. Except some blackwood carving on the face of the houses in one or two of the bazaars, there is nothing in it that is architecturally of much value. In it you miss the broad handsome streets of Gwalior and the charming frippery of Jeypore. Here there are nothing more attractive than squalid-looking bazaars and several pleasant looking spots of water scattered throughout the town. Even the population is not picturesque notwithstanding that it is composed chiefly of Mahrattas. Indore contains no public buildings worth more than a passing glance. Holkar's Palace, situated in the centre of the native town, is a singularly unattractive pale blue edifice—not so picturesque even as the old red and green building in Baroda which ex-Gaekwar Mulharrao occupied, nor to be compared for a moment with the Palaces of either of the other great Maharajas whom the Prince has visited. It is true that an iron pavilion has lately been erected by Messrs. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, for Holkar, but even this, pretty as it is, does not redeem Indore from a melancholy mediocrity among the native cities of India. But I must not dwell too much upon the wretchedness of Indore; otherwise I may detract somewhat from the effect produced by the evident efforts of Holkar to be pleasant and agreeable to the Prince. There can be no doubt about the fact that the Maharaja personally has felt acutely the honour which has been done to him. And, indeed, this is not much to be wondered at considering the extraordinary history which Indore has had during the last twenty years—ay, and Holkar himself. In 1857 Indore was one of the hot beds of the Mutiny. I am now writing in the dâk bungalow, in the Residency limits, and within a few hundred yards of this place European residents were massacred, Holkar's own guns were directed against the Residency, Sir Henry Durand was compelled to retreat, and a series of events took place which nearly lost the present Maharaja his throne as well as his life. Holkar has always since been suspected by a section of the public of India. Sir John Kaye in his last volume of the "Sepoy War" has endeavoured to show that the Holkar has been a much-abused man. Certainly this is the opinion of Sir Robert Hamilton, who held the substantive appointment as Resident in Indore at the time of the events of 1857, and who always felt a strong affection for Holkar. It appears to me that Sir John has omitted all mention of a remarkable political trial which took place in Indore two years ago. Saadut Khan, the leader of Holkar's mutineers, was apprehended after he had escaped justice for a number of years. He was tried by Captain Barr, the present First Assistant Resident, and condemned to be hung—which he was in front of the Central India Jail, a short distance from the scene of his atrocities. In his evidence he distinctly adhered to one great fact, that he had done what he did under the Maharaja's orders. Sir John has not referred to Saadut Khan's evidence, although its importance entitles it to be carefully considered by any impartial historian. Perhaps the less said about the business the better. Holkar has certainly seemed to rely upon the present occasion more upon his personal efforts than outward adornments or show to testify his loyalty to the throne, and in the face of his desire to be kind and cordial, it may be just as well to let by-gones be by-gones.

Indore is nearly 400 miles from Bombay, and is within twenty miles of the cantonments at Mhow. In the old days when Sir Hugh Rose marched through Central India, Indore was by no means so easily reached as it can be now. The Holkar State Railway, which branches off the G. I. P. line at Khundwa, is now completed as far as Choral Chowkee, about twenty miles from Indore. The bridge over the Nerbudda between Mortukka and Burwai, of which Lord Northbrook laid the foundation stone three years ago, is not finished yet in consequence apparently of the squabbles between Government and the former contractors, Messrs. Hood, Winton, Mills, and Oag, all that is to be seen of it yet being several handsome stone piers; but in the meantime a temporary bridge a little further down the stream does the work of the railway very well, although it will probably be swept away during the coming rains, the Nerbudda being too imperial to be curbed by anything less powerful than the present uncompleted viaduct. The scenery along the line is not interesting until the Ghaut near the Choral river is reached, when the line begins to rise and run among the outlying spurs of the Ghaut range. At Choral Chowkee the scene is decidedly picturesque, the little station being surrounded by high hills, which, although they look rather bare just now, must present a beautiful picture of green forest and cataract during the monsoon. At Choral the traveller exchanges the train for the mail-cart. The ponies are whipped up the steep incline, and must find it a weary pull to the top of the Ghaut, which is fully 2,000 feet above the plain. The scenery all the way up is very pretty—deep valleys, precipices, and tufted hills,—evidently the haunts of the panther and the nylghai. About ten miles on the road, a cross road is reached,—ten miles, which the ponies travel at the rate of twelve miles an hour, sees the traveller into Indore. The country from the Ghauts to Indore is flat, but in the distance hills rise around and relieve the horizon from monotony. The eye of the traveller at this season of the year may also be pleased with the opium fields which, with the bright green stem and the pink and white flowers of the poppy, form bright patches by the roadside. The mail-cart is stopped at the Post Office, which is within the Residency limits, and is on a site which was swept by the guns of the mutineers. Before reaching the Post Office the traveller comes to one of the most charming little bits of scenery in Indore—a heavy stone bridge spanning a river, which broadens at this point into a miniature ornamental lake, out of which shoot a number of palm [illegible] to a height of ninety [illegible]

[illegible] *Madras Mail* writing [illegible] March, describes what [illegible] giving a proper

others bore on their green-leaf faces common pictures of the Prince riding bare-headed on horseback or standing by the side of an angular pedestal. "Welcome, Prince of Wales," "God bless the Queen and all the Royal Family," and similar mottoes which are not very original by this time were pretty freely scattered over the city, and as usual the Parsees came well to the front in this mode of expressing their loyalty. In front of Holkar's Palace there is a courtyard which was surrounded by a light bamboo framework, the upper part of which was filled with native pictures, highly coloured, with here and there gilt spangles scattered over the face of blue elephant gods amorously inclined toward attendant Ganymedes, while the lower part contained life-size paintings on white cotton of English farmers with broad brimmed hats and yellow knee-breeches walking with their arms round the waists of rustic damsels, Prussian troopers with very large helmets, and a number of other representations of a similar kind executed in a very florid style of art. Several quaint houses with blackwood carvings on the eves and lintels exhibited German pictures, and some money changers drew from the dark recesses of their establishments portraits of celebrated characters in Hindoo mythology and hung them up in front of their shops. At the iron pavilion, which is somewhat unfortunately situated in the middle of a bare maidan near what is called the Lallbagh, there were several attempts at decoration. On each side of the road palm trees which had been removed from adjoining gardens were re-planted; a rather handsome triumphal arch of evergreens spanned the entrance to the road; and here and there a few banners flattered. The pavilion itself is rather a pretty structure. It is slightly raised above the level of the surrounding country. It is open on all sides. The upper portion of its ends is filled with perforated iron work wrought in a beautiful design, and when the sun is shining through this screen it makes it look like lace. A double row of pillars at the sides forms a verandah. The interior is painted in blue, chocolate, and bronze in such a way that the verandahs, when looked along, present a very pretty appearance. The length of the structure is 106 feet, the breath 58 feet, and the height 30 feet. The roof is supported on arched ribs with longitudinal ornamental spandrils between each rib. The total cost of it was Rs. 32,000. The whole of the work in connection with it, including the perforated castings, was done in Bombay by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s establishment; the design is due to Mr. Cruddas, the manager in Messrs Nicol's Iron Department; and the painting was done by Mr. Lewis Franka. Holkar intends to make the pavilion the entrance to a fine new Palace which he means to erect in honour of the Prince's visit, and in the meantime it will be used for durbars and such like ceremonies. As for the illuminations, the less said about them the better. Rugged bamboo frames lined the principal thoroughfares such as the Shirafa and the Hulda Bazaars, and on these little earthenware saucers were stuck. The gardens at the Lallbagh and the Residency contained Chinese lanterns swung among the trees. I have now summed up the whole of the preparations which were made in Indore for the Royal visit. Mr. Carey, the Municipal Engineer, is said to have effected great improvements in the native city within the last few years, and doubtless if he is liberally supported with funds, which are a scarce commodity under the Holkar's rule, Indore will be better worth visiting by the Prince in a few years hence than it was on Thursday. Most Indian bazaars are interesting, but those of Indore are not. On the left hand side of the road between the city and the Residency there is a curious temple called the Mandir, the ends of the archways over the numerous doorways of which droop down like elephants' ears and are said to be cut out of one piece of stone. A little further on there is a bridge across a dirty stream, on the opposite side of which there is an unpaved open space called the market place. Here there is another temple of some repute, and in front of it stands a small marble full-length statue of Sir Robert Hamilton, a man to whom Holkar is said to owe his life and Sir John Kaye his facts about the doings at Indore in 1857.

Early yesterday morning native bands were up and doing, and troops began to fall in on the road leading to the Residency. Elephants shuffled along laden with tinkling bangles and picturesque riders. Horse, bullock, and camel conveyances of every description, filled with pretty groups of Hindoo and Parsee women, moved in the direction of the Residency. Crowds of people, some of them exceedingly dirty but the majority dressed in white coats and red turbans swarmed out of the native town. European military and civil officers rode among the soldiers in the vicinity of the Residency, or gathered in groups on the staircases. On Wednesday evening General Sir Henry Daly went to Choral Chowkee in order to receive the Prince on Thursday morning. Carriages drawn by four artillery horses were in readiness for His Royal Highness and several members of his suite. A number of other vehicles were kept waiting near the station for less distinguished travellers; a company of the 3rd King's Own Hussars were drawn up a little distance off and a company of the 25th N. I. furnished a guard of honour. Altogether the little station looked more gay than it ever did before when the sun rose over the surrounding mountains and looked down to see what was going on. The Royal train arrived at about six o'clock, and no time was lost in its occupants taking their seats in the carriages provided for them. The Prince, General Daly, Lord Suffield, and Prince Louis of Battenburg, drove off together in one carriage, the Hussars fell in at front and rear, and away the party rattled merrily on the way to Indore undismayed by the steepness of the Ghaut. Holkar, who was early astir met the Prince beneath the tinsel pavilion previously alluded to and gave him a somewhat clumsy but hearty welcome to Indore, after which he took his seat at the side of His Royal Highness. The scene at the Residency shortly before the arrival of the Prince was interesting. Major General of the M. I. A. Colonel Cadell, Colonel Forbes, Colonel Blundell, Colonel Lock, and Colonel Lester Captain Maitland, Major Bannerman, Captain Barr, Lieutenant Hope, and other officers connected with the administration of Central Indian affairs stood near the grand staircase. On a little carpet at the foot of it stood a group of Rajas all beautifully dressed —the Raja of Dhar, who is a dwarf in person but a very big personage in liberality, in a bright green coat; the Raja of Dewas in a black velvet jacket spangled with gold; the Raja of Rutlam, the Nawab of Jowrah, and several minor Chiefs, in white satin doublets, orange yellow coats, and coats of other colours which would have delighted the heart of Jacob when he was searching for a unique garment for his son Joseph. All those Rajas were jewels more or less splendid. [illegible] the stair case stood a guard of honour of the 108th European Regiment with their band and colours, and a beautiful female antelope tied about in front of the soldiers as coolly and unconcernedly as though her large black eyes were looking upon the most ordinary spectacle in the world. Near the Rajas stood a group of Residency servants arrayed in scarlet coats, and [illegible] and there among the trees in the adjoining [illegible]ens were European ladies accompanied by their defenders. On the roof of the Residency a servant in a scarlet coat played the [illegible]ous part of Sister Ann with a large telescope through which he gazed energetically in the [illegible]ion of Choral Chowkee in the hope of seeing [illegible]body coming. The road from the Re[illegible]e lined by Central India horsemen—[illegible] fellows with large blue puggaries, [illegible]yellow breeches, jack boots, and [illegible]pennants. Further on, near the [illegible] surrounding of groves of palms, [illegible]ve infantry stood at ease with [illegible] in front of them. Outside the [illegible] were crowds of natives squatting [illegible]e ground, others perched on trees, [illegible]ces, from the pair-horse brake to [illegible]ekka, iffled with fair and dusky [illegible] Shortly after nine o'clock the Hindu [illegible]n on the Residency roof caught sight of [illegible]roaching Royal *cortege*. A signal was [illegible]d instantly there was a flutter of [illegible] among the crowd while the soldiers [illegible] their piles of arms and in a few [illegible]re standing to attention as stiffly as if [illegible]en severely starched on the spot. [illegible]he procession was not very dis[illegible] First came a luggage cart, then a [illegible] filled with natives and drawn [illegible]anting ponies, and next came a [illegible] a precious load of correspon[illegible]ntatives of the London illustra[illegible]. Simpson and Johnson, who [illegible]he Prince so much with their [illegible]e presented them in the Terai with [illegible]nveniers), of the Paris *Temps*, and [illegible] Agency. A few minutes later the [illegible]ppeared, and then the Royal carriage [illegible]up in fine style to the foot of the [illegible]se, where all the Rajas and the [illegible]ated servants salaamed profoundly, [illegible] the 108th played the National Anthem. [illegible] Prince stood up and bowed and then peeled [illegible] his great coat, after which Holkar (whose [illegible]urly figure was encased in a white satin robe [illegible]oross which hung the Order of the Star of India, [illegible] while his rather handsome face was surmounted [illegible] with a plain little red turban) stepped out of [illegible] the carriage and helped his guest to descend. [illegible] Holkar then introduced the Rajas and his brother Sir Khasee Rao Dada Sahib, who was made a K.C.S.I. the other day in Calcutta, and who is a tall fine-looking burly personage like Holkar himself, after which the brilliant group moved upstairs into the Residency, where forthwith the Prince held a durbar on a small scale. The Rajas of Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, the Nawab of Jowrah, and the following Bhoomias, Thakores, &c., were duly presented:—Rama Jeswunt Sing (Chief of Burwai), Thakore Dooly Sing of Piplada, Thakore Raghoonath Sing of Booglee, Kooer Urjoon Sing, Damodhur Rao of Jhansi, Raghoonath Sing of Amjhera, Hummun Sing (Bhoomia of Jannia), Partab Sing (Mundlour of Bucktourh), Thakore Runjeet Sing of Mutwar, Nawab Bahadoor, Oomrao Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor (these three are sons of the late Ali Bahadoor), Rao Bahadoor Venket Ram, and Rao Bahadoor Jowalla Purshad. The ceremony was soon over, and Holkar entered his carriage and four, the grey horses of which were gold brocade cloths on their backs, while the coachman had a long black hat with a gold band like a West-End "Tiger's," and drove away to his own Palace in the native city. The other notabilities entered their carriages also, or tumbled on to the back of fat horses, and proceeded to their respective residences. The Prince then went to breakfast.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the principal Chiefs at their own residences, and after going through the ordinary ceremonies at these places he proceeded to the new pavilion and then to the Lallbagh, where he paid a formal visit to the Maharaja Holkar. The line of route was worth seeing for its crowds alone. On doorsteps, in windows, on balconies, and on the ground sat groups of men and women. One group of women, with red cloths around them, sat under a fine wrinkled old banyan tree which stood like a hoary patriarch among his numerous descending branches; another group sat a-straddle on a white-washed wall in front of a temple whose open door showed a red block in a niche. Bunnias, Marwarees, Mahratas, joined in one large band of sightseers, and while the Prince was passing they examined him with respect and curiosity. At a Parsee shop, that of Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee, near the entrance to the Bazaar, wards of fifty Parsee females, all dressed in the satins of gorgeous colours for which their country-women are famous, were assembled on the balcony and rained down showers of roses upon the Royal carriage. This, I think, was the only demonstration of loyalty made by any of the people in Indore; but as for the rest of the populace, they exhibited no ill-will—they simply seemed to think that the Prince was a part in a *tamasha* which Holkar and Fate had provided for them. The streets were guarded by native troops—all poorly clad, as if they had been kept in sackcloth and ashes for their past misdeeds. One old wrinkled soldier, whose coarse blue suit was much too big for him, and who stood in such an undecided way that it was not easy to tell whether he was supporting his matchlock, or it was supporting him, had a pair of large square patches upon his knees, which probably were thus decorated in honour of the Prince. As the man's trousers were pale blue, and the patches were either very dark blue or black, his costume had as conspicuous an effect as a triumphal arch, and His Royal Highness must have been pleased with this novel decoration. There were other soldiers peculiarly dressed; grey-headed old chaps sat upon gaunt horses and thumped kettle drums with sticks which they threw into the air with a twirl when the Prince passed; men whose horses were almost hidden in blue, red, and green cloths and ropes, looked lazily upon the scene; and altogether, I think, I never saw a more miserable body of men in any other native army. It shows how much Holkar has settled down to the arts of peace, such as buying and selling opium, when he permits his army to remain thus—men poor in physique, many of them so aged as to be scarcely able to carry their own ammunition, and all clothed in the highest fashion of poverty. If for one did not regret to see the Indore army in such a state, for it is difficult to see what Holkar needs now-a-days beyond an army of puttiwallas to collect his extensive revenues. Kingly ambition he has put away from him; the sword has been exchanged for opium scales and bankers' ledgers. It would be about six o'clock, when "the moon had raised her silvery lamp on high," that the Prince reached the Durbar Hall at the Lallbagh. This is rather a pretty spot, and I looked upon the scene while the Prince was being waited for as one of the most picturesque that had taken place. The Hall itself is reached by a short flight of steps. It is open to the left, where it looks down upon an ornamental tank the opposite bank of which is crowned by terraces filled with flowers and shrubs and adorned by a gradually broadening staircase leading from the water's edge to a temporary fountain; to the right, where it faces a garden the narrow paths of which are guarded by sombre cypresses which seem to look down upon certain small arches of gay flowers spanning the pathways with a solemnity that would become a priest frowning at the frivolities of the world; and in front, where it opens upon a courtyard. The back part of it is to be converted into peep-rooms for the members of the zenana. The Hall is about forty feet long by thirty broad. Its roof is hidden by a white cloth spotted with lozenges of gold; the floor is carved by a carpet resembling the roof. The sides to the right and left are supported by a double line of wooden pillars marbled in rather an exaggerated fashion and with bright green basement. You must imagine this Hall with its extremely pretty surroundings thronged with natives; the central pathway carpeted with brocade and flanked with a double line of chairs, some of them covered with bright yellow rep and others only plain polished blackwood; a heavy gilt sofa at the upper end of the double line of chairs; the staircase in front filled with native and European gentlemen; and the adjoining courtyard with native red-coated soldiers. Here, dressed in white, wearing a little white turban made something like a Scotch glengarry cap without the strings, stands the Prime Minister of Indore, Mr. Raghoonathrao, a bright looking little Brahmin slightly over forty years of age, and a cousin of Sir Madhavarao, the accomplished Dewan of Baroda; near him stand officers connected with his administration. Mr Kooman Sing is the Commander-in-Chief. Bhowanee Sing has charge of the Public Works Department, as well as being Adjutant General of the army. Bulwuntrao Vithul is Revenue Commissioner; Anundrao Burwai is Judicial Secretary; the Foreign Secretary is Ramchunder Vithul, who is now leaning against one of the pillars wearing a deep red turban and a long pure white coat. On the left of the gilt throne sits a pleasant looking young man about twenty-one with a bright yellow turban, and a purple and gold dress—this is Syajeerao Holkar, Holkar's eldest son and heir-apparent to the Indore throne. Near Syajeerao sits his younger brother with a red turban and bright green satin dress. Moving about giving instructions is Holkar's brother, the Dada Sahib, dressed in white satin with the Star and medal of the Star of India. In a corner at the foot of the steps sits a group of *nautch* girls dressed in more sombre robes than usual and none of them pretty. At six o'clock the Prince drove to the new pavilion, the short road to which was lined with some of Holkar's smartest cavalry, while groups of elephants, surmounted by silver howdahs, and their faces painted all the colours of the rainbow, stood around. At a quarter past six, a salute was fired, and His Royal Highness drove into the courtyard; and almost simultaneously coloured lamps which were hidden among the cypresses in the garden, or adorned the banks of the lake, were lit up, the *nautch* girls commenced to scream and pironette in the belief that they were both musical and elegant, and a band struck up "God bless the Prince of Wales." The Prince, Holkar, and General Daly were in the same carriage. The suite took seats on the right of the sofa, and native gentlemen took the seats on the left, and then Holkar gave the Prince his hand and marched up the centre of the room, the company rising, and Holkar, turning to the left, asking some gentlemen if they were "all right." The Maharaja wore a small red turban, a white silk dress, the Star of India, a double necklace of diamonds, and a drop composed of large pearls and emeralds in his right ear. In his left hand he carried a red bundle in which his sword was wrapped. General Daly followed the Maharaja, and the Prince armed with a large bouquet of flowers. The Prince and Holkar sat down on the couch together, the Maharaja on the left; and near the Prince's right were Sir Bartle Frere and Major Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. The suite contained the well-known figures of Lord Alfred Paget, Major Sartorious, Lord Carrington, Lord Suffield, the Hon. Carr-Glyn, &c. Holkar introduced his sons to the Prince, and then his brother and his grandchildren, speaking English the while. Holkar then presented a number of his people, including the Poet of Indore, who gave the Prince a Hindoostanee poem in a gilt frame, and made a short speech which Holkar interpreted as, "He says the Emperor of India is now honouring my house to-day." When the presentations were over, the Prince pinned portrait medals on Holkar's sons, the company standing; and then Holkar, whose paternal as well as his loyal soul was awake, gave the Prince some specimens of the handwriting of his sons. Uttur and pan was then distributed, and while Holkar threw a large garland of sweet-smelling flowers round the Prince and General Daly, a similar office to the rest of the guests was performed by Holkar's brother. Holkar led the Prince to see the gardens, where he gave H. R. H. and several of the members of his staff some presents. A few minutes afterwards Lord Alfred Paget reappeared in the Durbar Hall, carrying in one hand a gigantic boar-spear and in the other a little scimitar with gold handle and in a purple velvet scabbard. Altogether his Lordship looked rather ferocious —a sort of Ithuriel in the plain broad cloth of the nineteenth century. Holkar next showed the Prince the miniature lake, after which H. R. H. entered his carriage, bade good night to Holkar, and returned through crowded streets, wretchedly illuminated and smelling sickeningly of stale oil, to the Residency. In the evening there was a dinner, at which about forty people were present, and at which Holkar proposed the health of his guest. The dinner was followed by a ball, which was attended by a large company of military gentlemen and their ladies from Mhow. Supper was served in a pavilion in the garden. This morning the Prince had an interview with Holkar at the Residency, and at three o'clock this afternoon, after bidding farewell to the Maharaja and General Daly for their kindness, he made a long and last farewell to Indore. He reached Choral Station without any accident, and I hope he arrived in Bombay in an equally fortunate condition.

## THE RAJA OF DHAR AND THE PRINCE.

At the visit by the Prince to the residence of the Raja of Indore on Thursday afternoon, the Raja presented H. R. H. with the following address, which is a curiosity in many respects :—

To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K. G., K. P., G. C. S. I., &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Royal Highness,—In common with all the Princes and Rajas of India, I beg to offer, with profound respect and deep sense of obligation, my humble and sincere thanks for the kindness with which your Royal Highness has condescended to pay a visit to Her Majesty's Eastern Empire. His Excellency Lord Northbrook too, in whose administration this auspicious event has taken place, deserves hearty thanks from all the Native Princes. I am put in considerable difficulty when I try to find out adequate terms to express the joy I feel at the honour which your Royal Highness has graciously conferred on all of us in Malwa by undertaking, with your Royal Highness's usual obliging disposition, to take a trip in this quarter. We can never be too proud to see your Royal Highness among us.

In all the places your Royal Highness has been pleased to visit the Native Chiefs, as well as the people in general, seem to have vied with one another to manifest their deep-rooted allegiance to the British Crown, and their sincere loyalty [illegible] to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress Maternal Sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty, coupling with enthusiasm and joyous acclamation the Heir-Apparent to the throne, the show, as far as possible, their firm attachment and fidelity to your Royal Person, by means of the splendour of their gorgeous hospitality.

These manifestations, however, do not sufficiently represent the deep sentiments of gratitude that dwell in the hearts of the Indian Princes and the Indian public:—feelings and sentiments, engendered and sustained by the liberal policy of the British administration ever since its establishment;—by the unfailing generosity of the Paramount Power in regarding the Rights, Dignity, and Honour of the Native Princes as its Own;—by the equal and impartial protection it has given to the subjects alike;—by the growing prosperity and social advancement which India experiences and enjoys on account of internal peace;—and by many other innumerable blessings which this country owes to British ascendency in her territories.

Since these manifestations, in spite of their brilliancy, prove incomplete, the reception which your Royal Highness has met with from me and which must appear comparatively meagre and inadequate, cannot be expected to represent fully the unbounded joy I feel to-day to see your Royal Highness in free communication with me. Dhar, which small as it is with regard to its present resources is not without its historical importance, shall not be surpassed in warmth of attachment and in loyal regards to your Royal Highness.

Your Royal Highness's condescension in paying a visit to India has laid this country under an everlasting obligation. The visit of the Heir of the English Crown to the Indian Empire is a circumstance which can hardly fail to be of momentous importance to its history. It will bring India and Indian interests more closely home to English feelings than years of ordinary intercourse.

This unprecedented and happy event of your Royal Highness's visit will ever be cherished in my memory with extreme pleasure.

I feel a little dejected when I fear that my ambition of being remembered by your Royal Highness has little chance of being gratified. The names of many other Princes have been associated in your Royal Highness's memory with splendid festivities and diversions they had the occasion of entertaining your Royal Highness with. But unfortunately I have not had this pleasure. I am, therefore, very sorry to think that when your Royal Highness will return home, there will scarcely be any thing worth mentioning to remind your Royal Highness of Dhar State.

But if hearts could be laid open and displayed, your Royal Highness could have seen how enthusiastically loyal I am at heart. I hope therefore that in recounting at home all the festivities, receptions, and entertainments, your Royal Highness will be pleased to remember that the representative of the old line of Reja Bhoja at Dhar was very glad when he had the honor of paying his respects to your Royal Highness, to find an occasion to express his feelings of attachment and his allegiance to the British Crown—would feel proud if his sentiments of devotion and loyalty be conveyed, as well as those of other Princes, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress—and would value nothing so much as the good-will of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the good-will of all the members of the Royal Family, the good-will of the British Parliament, the good-will of the Representative of the Crown here in India, and, to be short, the good-will of the whole English Nation.

In conclusion, I pray most devoutly to the Almighty to bestow long life on your Royal Highness, and to grant a prosperous journey home and a happy reunion with all those that are dear and near to your Royal Highness's heart.—I remain, your Royal Highness's faithful,

ANNUNDRAO POWAR, Raja of Dhar.

Camp Indore, March 1876.

## THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

### X.—THE HADJEE LEAVES JEDDAH.

It was not yet five o'clock, when on the following morning Omar awoke me, and, intimating that the hour of the morning prayer was close at hand, suggested that we should go to the musjid. I wished to see something more of the bazaar than I had seen the night before, so I readily consented, and we forthwith sallied out. Having visited the mosque and said our prayers, I told Omar that I would go into the bazaar and buy some things I wanted. Passing down the principal bazaar—by far the longest street in the town, and of which I gave a brief description in my last chapter, we arrived at the end of a short street leading from the bazaar to the Custom-house, the principal bunder and the Hadjee bunder. In this street are situated all the best *khawa*-shops, the principal one being kept by a Greek, who not only supplies his Mussulman customers with *khawa*, tea, and *shishas*, but likewise provides brandy, beer, &c., for his Christian patrons, who consist mainly of the captains of the vessels in harbour, the Greek and other countrymen employed as brokers or agents, &c. A restaurant is attached, in which food is served in the European style. When I first visited this street, which is about fifteen paces wide, I found it filled with Hindee and Turkish pilgrims, who had encamped here on landing, being either unable or unwilling to procure a better lodging. At one end of this street is the Custom-house, close beside which is the principal gate opening on the bunder; at the other end is the Turkish guard-house, which also answers as a chowkey, or police station. It is here, too, that the principal steam boat and other officers are. Having gone as far as this gate I returned, and passing into one of the least pretentious looking of the *khawa* shops sat down and called for a *shisha*. While engaged in smoking, a hand was laid on my shoulder, and turning round I was saluted by a Bagdadi who had come in the Guy Mannering as a poop passenger, and with whom I had established friendly relations. Having exchanged salutations, he gave me a long account of the trials and troubles he had experienced on the day before when landing from the steamer. Not without great difficulty he had managed to withstand the attacks which the *houriwallas* made on his luggage, and so escaped the loss which others, less fortunate, had to accept as best they might. Half-way between the ship and the shore the boatman went round and collected the fares from the passengers, at the rate of two rupees a head. Of about twenty Hadjees who were in the boat, scarcely one-third had the required sum in their position, and having in vain endeavoured to induce the pilgrims with purses to discharge the liabilities of their poorer companions, the *tindal* dropt his anchor, lit his *chillum*, and sat down, expressing with an oath his determination to remain there until some satisfactory arrangement was made. Two hours passed bye, during which the Hadjees, rich and poor, engaged in a strongly-worded conflict with the "man in possession," and quarrelled and abused one another pretty freely. Finally, a compromise was effected, by which all the parties agreed to abide by the decision of the Custom-house officials who were, at the time of their landing, on the bunder. The boatman well knowing that he would be no loser by the transaction, and the poor Hadjees fondly imagining that an appeal to the brotherly feelings of the Moslem officials would be sufficient to gain a favourable decision, they all arrived at the bunder in a state of self-satisfaction, which, as far as the Hadjees were concerned, was quickly destroyed, the arbitrators deciding that the Hadjees who had not funds to pay their fare should hand over some thing or things of equivalent value to the boatman. The result of this decision was that some of the poorer pilgrims were almost denuded of their little stock. The Hadjee bunder, where the pilgrims landed, is a small jetty which is completely enclosed on the land side with a house provided for the accommodation of the Customs' people, and a railing with gates. Before passing through these gates the luggage of the pilgrims was examined and assessed, in doing which the Turkish officials broke open boxes, cases, &c., and scattered their contents here and there in the most careless and unnecessary manner; nor were the duties fixed remarkable for moderation, the very poorest of the pilgrims being mulcted in sums varying from one to two, or even three rupees, and those who had no money had to surrender a portion—not a small one either—of their belongings, already grievously curtailed by the exhorbitant demand of the boatman. So much for the sympathy with which a *miskin* is greeted on the borders of the Holy Land.

Leaving my *shaus* friend to enjoy his *shisha*, I returned to the main bazaar, and from that passed into a short street which runs parallel to it, and in which the principal shops in the town are situated. Here are established the merchants who deal in Indian, Cashmere, and European goods, and to judge by the quantity of articles they bring and the high price they charge, I should imagine that they make a considerable profit.

On returning home, I found the Consul and our host busily engaged bargaining with a party of Bedouins for the supply of camels, and on enquiring when we were to leave for Mecca, I was told that evening at three o'clock.

At about two hours after noon the camels and their drivers arrived, and thereupon ensued the hurry, bustle and confusion, which seems to be a necessary condition when starting forth on a journey by the "ships of the desert," just as much as they are the never-failing attendants on a departure effected by the more civilized, if less romantic, railway. Great and loud were the growlings and lamentations of the camels, as one after another was compelled to lie down for the purpose of receiving his intended burthen. Round the neck of each camel was tied a halter, which was likewise hitched round it's nose; pulling the camel's head down with this the drivers made a strange gurgling, or rather grating noise in their throats, which it is impossible to describe as otherwise than a reiteration of "kr—r—r—rs" pronounced with a harsh and guttural accent, such as can only be formed in the throat of an Arab. The camels having all laid down, half-a-dozen *hamals* or porters were called, and in a comparatively few minutes had removed all the baggage from the interior of the house, and dispersed it over the road, so as to occupy the greatest possible space and impede the progress of mounted, or foot passengers to the utmost degree attainable. The camel-drivers then entered into a discussion, neither short nor witty, on the subject of the distribution of the baggage upon the camels. Having lifted each article to determine its weight, they came to the decision that two of the boxes were much too heavy to be carried by any of the camels, and as their suggestions on such matters were mandates not to be disputed, an empty box had to be procured and a portion of the contents of the two-large boxes transferred to it. This done, the drivers proceeded to load the camels, which they did by laying two ropes across the saddle, placing the baggage, a portion on either side, and then securing the ends of the ropes in the middle. The baggage camels having been laden, the riding camels were next supplied with *shugduffs* and *shibbrees*. The *shugduff* is in two parts, suspended one on either side of the camel, each part consisting of an oblong frame, on which is stretched a coir rope netting whereon the traveller places his bedding, &c., over this a canopy is formed which protects the inmates from the sun, and partially from the constant dust and the cold air at night. *Shugduffs* may be had of the most finished workmanship, with well-lined canopys furnished with pockets in which to place food &c., and a receptacle for water; or, if cheapness be considered preferable to comfort, they may be had with no other canopy than an old gunny bag stretched over a few bent sticks, and affording no more protection from the sun or dust than would a gardener's riddle. The *shibbree* is a vehicle of much more modest pretentions than the *shugduff*, and consists of a framework of wood with a coir rope netting, fashioned exactly like a child's cot. This is placed lengthways across the camel's back, and is only used on a camel who is partially loaded with baggage. The *shibbree* can be used by from one to three persons, but

ken advantage at this juncture, and is now engaged in strangling the traveller. The passive Thug now makes ready for action by advancing in a stooping position to seize the assaulted man's legs.

The last picture represents the last act of the tragedy. The victim is now on his face, the first and second actors in the assault are on his back, and the old sinner who did the least up to this moment has the struggling man by the legs.

This was the way the Thugs practised their work. The process seems to have been as cowardly as the act itself was diabolical. But thanks to General Sleeman and his successors, and the Government they represented, Thuggism with the orthodox (!) Hindoo practice of *Suttee* and other religious barbarities is a thing of the past.

There are about three hundred artizans in the school, —men, women, and children—the offspring principally of the old Thugs now dying out. The school is noted for its tents, which are supposed to be the best in India, and, perhaps, in the world. The criminals work at carpets and other such fabrics. Like Nagpore and elsewhere, the institution produces fine clothes, &c. The iron work, carpentry, and dyeing operations incidental to the tent-making are undertaken by approvers, informers, &c. The workers have certain hours for work, and when the day's labour is over, the most of them go to their houses in the city, while a few of the trained individuals are housed in the Jubbulpore Jail. The school is now being administered by the Deputy Commissioner, Major Ward.

On the nine aged representatives of Thuggism being brought before His Royal Highness, I hear they were presented with Rs. 5 each. It is said the Prince was not inclined to grant them entire liberty, as through their feeble state and inability to work they might only starve if thrown upon the world. He therefore suggested that they be given no work and, save good food, &c., in their declining years. Kindly, princely act no doubt, but what a contrast to the treatment bestowed upon the poor white loafer unable to subsist upon a pittance of a pension, after spending the flower of his life, perchance, in the defence of his Sovereign and his country.

I fear I have wearied you with the Thugs, and some of your fair readers may be conjuring up visions of murder and rapine, so I shall close now with brief allusion to passing events.

Doctor Theobald, who was for many years associated with Jubbulpore, is now going away to Kamptee to a higher charge. We regret his departure, but congratulate him on his well deserved promotion. Surgeon Major Theobald will be missed by many here for he was the friend of the poor and a supporter of all that was right and good in this station. We wish him and his family all happiness in their new sphere.

The Rev. Mr. Gelson Gregson, the temperance orator, visited Jubbulpore and gave the men of the 11th Regiment an address on the night of the 8th inst. He has been doing a good work in the Army, and I am glad to see the support the temperance cause has from the soldiers of the 11th. Doctor Tulloch presided at the meeting, I believe. The reverend lecturer plied the old arguments against drink, but he managed to cap them with numerous anecdotes, grave and gay. The listeners were constantly convulsed with laughter at his funny stories and sallies. At the close many of the men came forward to enrol themselves as total abstainers. Mr. Gregson left the same night for Allahabad.

## NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

11TH MARCH.

The weather is perceptibly changing. The early morning hours are pleasant, but during the day we are painfully reminded of the presence of the hot season. For two or three days there have been indications of welcome showers, but the cloudy sky only tantalizes us, as the high winds drive away the clouds. We must soon have rain, however, in the usual course of events.

Holi, with all its vile associations, is over and the common people return to their usual occupations. Many respectable natives refrain from participating in the grosser exhibitions of the feast. It will be long before the feast itself is obliterated from the Hindoo catalogue of "tamashas;" the rabble seem to exult in the indecencies sanctioned by custom, and nothing but education and increased pressure on the part of the police will effect a cure. The lower public opinion is so vitiated that legislative steps alone can effect a radical change in the observances of this Hindoo Saturnalia. Much to this end has been done in our own large towns, where at one time even respectable Christians and persons of the other persuasions dare not appear in the native quarter without being assailed with Indian Billingsgate and coloured filth.

A cruel murder was recently perpetrated in the Jubbulpore district by a cowherd. While out in the field discharging the duties of his humble situation, his stepmother brought him his food. This arrived so late that the man had worked himself into a rage and saluted the woman with abuse; with a readiness characteristic of the frail sex, she retorted in kind. This irritated the man still more, and seizing a stick he belaboured her about the head in such a manner that she died. I believe the murderer will be hanged shortly.

The Nursingpore district furnishes the details of another crime, fortunately unattended with loss of life. The victim was a traveller, who having been drugged by some villains, was robbed of nearly two hundred rupees. But here his trouble did not end, for on awaking from his stupor he found himself not only lighter in purse, but the worthy partner of his joys had also made herself scarce, and it is supposed she eloped with the thieves.

Lord Marcus Beresford went through Jubbulpore this morning *en route* to Bombay.

## MUSCAT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MUSCAT, 26TH FEB.

British policy in this quarter of the world is made conspicuous from its utter absence. The most ardent admirer of Lord Northbrook could not fail to be intensely satisfied with the delightful jumble and want of any steadfast standard of action which characterises the mode of procedure under the dignified title of "British policy in the Persian and Oman Gulfs."

Sayud Tourkey is nominally the potentate of Oman, that is, he is recognized as such, by the British Government, and he is *paid by them*—the so-called "Zanzibar subsidy,"—with admirable regularity; he has the income arising from Customs levied at the ports of Muscat, Mutreh and Gwadur, he has just rewon the proceeds of sale of the last war vessels which remained of the once celebrated fleet belonging to the Sayuds and Imams of Oman. All the money arising from the above sources has been handed over, in an extremely short space of time, to sundry rapacious chiefs of tribes to purchase their alliance, or more correctly speaking, to subsidize them in the hope that so they may be kept from giving their allegiance to Sayud Abdool Azeez, who is quietly crouching ready to spring on the prey, when the opportunity offers itself, knowing himself to be powerless just at present, but sure of success in the long run. Sayud Tourkey's influence does not extend beyond the walls of Muscat. The trading towns on the coast simply ignore all claims on account of Customs, or contributions in any shape, to the Sultan's coffers, setting at nought any authority placed to collect the dues. The consequence is a large increase of trade through those towns, with a corresponding decrease in that of Muscat and Mutreh, and *ergo* the lessening of income accruing to the Sultan from the commerce of the latter ports. This is the chronic state of affairs, and so long as the British Government continues to pursue its present *laissez-aller* policy, so long will it last. This undecided action with half measures is simply preventing the Arabs from putting the most suitable man on the throne and yet rendering the inept one too powerless to do anything for himself. If England would but leave Oman to itself the country would have a *chance* of prospering. If she, on the other hand, would boldly put forth her power and give protection in a decided form, and openly support the Government, matters would soon assume a more flourishing and happy aspect. If it is deemed a point of prudential forethought for the British to place *Soocotra* under "protection," surely for nearly the same reasons it would be equally sound policy to put Oman also on the same footing, even under more absolute dictation and so further consolidate our power in these parts, where hundreds of British subjects, engaged in trade, reside.

The announcement that Captain Prideaux is to act as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf during the absence of Colonel Ross on leave, has rather more than astonished people in this quarter. Muscat has been looked upon as the stepping stone to this appointment, but independently of this view, Lieut.-Col. Miles, the Political Agent and Consul at Muscat, has proved himself in every respect as fully competent to fill the post as any other man in the Political Department. Had Lieut.-Col. Miles been appointed to act for Colonel Ross and Capt. Prideaux for Lt.-Col. Miles, then probably Major Grant, the First Assistant to the Resident would have grounds for thinking himself done out of Muscat. So the point to be considered was whether Captain Prideaux should act as Resident in the Persian Gulf or First Assistant to that official; but it is the Indian Government, consequently "one of those things that no feller can understand."

The weather throughout the Persian Gulf has been unusually stormy and severe during the winter. Numerous large native craft have been totally wrecked with considerable loss to life and property. Heavy and constant rain has fallen in all directions. Grain and other produce is abundant, and rates rapidly falling.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and is far preferable every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and consumptives, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice added by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nuts.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Chalenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time produces the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other system can accomplish. The double superfine quality is sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c., in Tins, Bottles, Packets. Lane, London

## BOMBAY.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.—The auction sale of Government horses, purchased for the use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will take place this day (Tuesday), the 14th instant, instead of to-morrow (Wednesday).

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 2nd Queen's will play at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening at 5-30 P.M.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles, per extra s.s. Australia, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 P.M.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Charles Grant, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Natoo Tookaram, a shigram driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the Mahaluxmee Road on Sunday.

A DISHONEST WATCHMAKER.—Cumming Cardoze, a watchmaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust a silver watch, the property of Mr. Edward Atts, the Traffic Manager of the Mazagon Company.

DEATH FROM DRINK.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. R. A. R. Skipsey, the Deputy Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Rama Wittoo. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death

[illegible]

Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, on two separate charges of sheep-stealing—one of the sheep belonging to Adamjee Alibhoy, a butcher, and the other to Ismail Soobani, also a butcher. The prisoner was sentenced to a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment in each case; the second sentence to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

EXCAVATIONS AT BASSEIN.—The first of the series of excavations and investigations concerning the origin and history of "Bassein," which we intimated would be made took place at "Bassein" yesterday under the superintendence of Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha of this city; Captain Burton, of Vienna, and other gentlemen, and resulted in the discovery of several tablets bearing inscriptions, &c. which have hitherto been overlooked by previous explorers.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue on view of the body of Abeslejee Aybuttee. Deceased was a labourer employed in the G. I. P. Railway at Boree Bunder; in consequence of being in debt and pressed by his creditors, destroyed himself by taking opium. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

PICK-POCKETS.—A noted pick-pocket, named Abdool Tyeb, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing a currency note for Rs. 50 from the pocket of Dala Nina, at the Cloth Market, on the day previous. —Another noted character, named Kisson Jaitha, was also sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment in the same jail by the same Magistrate, for attempting to steal Rs. 6-13 from the pocket of Dewjee Visram.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Churney Road on view of the body of Ayeemsee, girl. Deceased was the daughter of Byramjee Coovverjee, a clerk in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo. She was about two years of age, and whilst playing in the cart, where the parents resided, got accidentally drowned by falling into a cistern unperceived. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a cistern."

OLD OFFENDERS.—The following three noted characters were sentenced yesterday to six months' hard labour each, the first two in the Common Jail and the other in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee:—Allick Shaik Mahomed for stealing three fowls belonging to Moosa Ali.—Chinto Govind for stealing wearing apparel, the property of Gunnoo Baggoojee.—Shaik Esack Khodabux for stealing a chair belonging to Dossabhai Framjee.—Another noted character, named Hoossin Mahomed, for stealing wearing apparel, the property of Ameerbee, woman, was also yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court.

THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY SHERIFF.—We have good reason to believe that the statement which lately appeared in the columns of a contemporary, that a solicitor in Bombay was likely to be appointed Deputy Sheriff, is, like too many statements which emanate from the same source, without foundation. It is true that the gentleman indicated did solicit the appointment, but, as a matter of course, in addition to his own practice. His Lordship the Chief Justice having, however, declined to assent to his appointment, except upon condition that he relinquished the practice, the matter, as far as he was concerned, we believe, virtually ended there, the salary of the Deputy Sheriff being, it is well known, not a sufficient bait to induce an ordinary well-to-do solicitor to accept the appointment except as supplementary to his own practice.

ASSAULTING AND RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Daniel Kates, William Martin, William Powell, and James Ferguson, seamen inmates of the Sailors' Home, were charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Killeen, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with assaulting and resisting Mr. Killeen in the execution of his duty. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the police officer, while making his enquiry on last Saturday evening at the Home regarding a buggy driver's complaint against three first two defendants of not having paid the buggy driver his legal fare for the hire of his buggy, was somewhat maltreated and severely handled by the first two defendants assisted by the other two defendants. His Worship, in disposing of the case, fined the first two defendants, Kates and Martin, Rs. 50 each, and discharged the other two for want of sufficient evidence.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Pedro Barabisho and six other seamen of the British ship Berteaux were yesterday charged, at the instance of Captain S. Davis, the master of that vessel, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. At the opening of the case the defendants applied for a postponement to obtain counsel for their defence. In the meanwhile two of the defendants, who are Englishmen, intimated to the Magistrate that they did not refuse to do duty, but on the contrary they only refused liberty to come on shore to lay before a Magistrate the grievances they had been subject to while at sea. The captain, who was the complainant, confronted this statement and said that these men who composed part of the crew, who were partly Frenchmen and Germans, had given him a considerable amount of trouble owing to their incapacity as seamen, but as to any ill-treatment they allege to have received was false, but to the contrary they were too well looked after and cared for. As far as the captain was concerned, he can confidentially wash his hands clear of any offence of that nature against the men. One of the defendants then spoke up and said they alluded to the treatment they received from the hands of the second officer of the ship, remarking the abusive and indecent language used against them on board the ship. Ultimately his Worship agreed to postpone the hearing of the case to this day to enable the defendants to obtain counsel for their defence, and as the defendants refused to go on board in the meantime and resume duty they were remanded to jail.—John Murphy, of the ship Centurion, was also charged with a similar offence before the same Magistrate by Captain Widdicombe, the master of that vessel. The defendant in his defence held that he could assign no reason for refusing duty on board his ship, but in consequence of hearing certain sounds on board, he gets alarmed and makes him incapable to do any work. The captain in reply to this said that since the ship passed through the Canal, the defendant assumed a strange and eccentric manner, but he was doubtful whether he is pretending insanity or not. His Worship ordered the defendant to be taken to the Police Surgeon for examination, and postponed the decision of the case to this day.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT AND ITS CONTRACTOR.—In these hard times when money is so scarce, we do not like to see Government money thrown away. We see Government expending money unnecessarily in many ways, but if we use our pen in exposing the evils, we only get ill-will and no thanks for our pains. Nevertheless we have resolved to do our duty as public journalists at all hazards. We are glad to see that the evils of the Postal Department of Government do not remain long undiscovered with Mr. H. E. M. James at the head of it. Wherever he has been, Mr. James has done his work thoroughly and well, and he will soon be at the bottom of all the evils wrought in this new office of which he has taken charge. Whenever any mismanagement comes to his knowledge, it is at once investigated. After a hard struggle Mr. James has succeeded in introducing the Search Warrant System, by which he can easily trace out without delay any person suspected of committing any crime against the Post Office. Such vigilant superiors make themselves a terror to their unfaithful subordinates, but are liked by those who do well. We have no doubt that the following matter which we are about to bring forward will be attended to by the Postmaster General whenever he becomes acquainted with it. Better late than never is always a good motto, and applicable in this case. It is strange, but no more strange than true, that the Parcel system of the Post Office is a failure, and a loss to the Department. The rate charged by the Post Office is 4 annas for 20 tolas and for every additional 10 tolas 2 annas for parcels carried by post, while the contractor's private charges are 4 annas for the pound! Is it very likely that parties will go on sending parcels by post, when the contractor will take them at a mere fraction of the departmental charges. Once upon a time Mr. John Gardiner, of the Poona Post Office, brought this matter to the notice of his superiors, but the just complaint of the Poona Postmaster has never yet been attended to: the practice is still carried on as formerly. It can easily be conceived how many parcels have been taken from one station to another at the contractor's rates, and how much loss the Department has thereby sustained during the past few years. The realisation of money for these contractor's parcels is a separate revenue to the contractor, and so is the carriage of passengers, in the mail tongas. Do the Government gain anything by these things? Do they not rather keep the tree that the fruit may be reaped by others? We have other matters which we shall bring up hereafter. Meanwhile, we wait to see what will be done by the Postmaster General id the matter of parcels.—*Deccan Herald.*

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s *s. s.* HYDASPES, Captain Dundas, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Rev. Father A Murcilli and Dr G Thompson.
For Southampton—Mr J Bowman, Mr Alfred O'Farrell, Mr Yuill and Mr G Mayer.

## SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment on yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Sunday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 60 under treatment, 2 admissions, 5 discharged and 1 death. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, 1 discharged and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 33 under treatment, 3 admissions, 2 discharged and no deaths. Suitable arrangements are being made at this hospital to meet the convenience and comfort of patients afflicted with this dire disease, which at present appears still to be on the increase.

[illegible] deaths from small-pox registered [illegible] 99 of [illegible] Mahomedans, [illegible] Parsees, [illegible] Hindoos, [illegible] Christians, [illegible] Jews, [illegible] Buddhists, 21 Goomcrawty, 6 Dhobie Tribe, 12 Punneswady, 1 Bhoy, 6 Kasary Tribe, 3 Goombarwada, 2 Kuttawady, 3 Gharee, 3 Chowpatty, 1 Walkeshwar, 1 Mahomedan Suburbs, 8 Camatee Tribe, 2 Byculla, 24 and Parel Tribe.

## EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

### THE COST OF THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

(*Times*, Feb. 15.)

A LETTER from the Postmaster-General, dated December 23 last, with reference to the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the cause of the increased cost of the telegraph service since the acquisition of the telegraphs by the State, has just been published. In it the Postmaster-General expresses his views upon the various questions raised in the report. It was stated (page 3) that "the mode in which the accounts were kept during the first two years has rendered it impossible to obtain any classified details of the expenditure of the above-mentioned period"—viz., the first 14 months; and, further (page 3), "Here, again, we have been unable to obtain any details of the heads under which the expenditure exceeded the estimate." These remarks the Postmaster-General thinks would naturally convey the idea that there was great want of method in keeping the accounts of the telegraph service, and that there was a reprehensible absence of details in the records of expenditure. But any such impression would be erroneous. The details are classified most minutely. What the Committee probably meant was that the subdivisions shown in the accounts are practically useless for purposes of comparison with the voted estimates, in which no details were given. There is every reason to hope that, the difficulties inseparable from the first few years of a new service having been surmounted, the recurrence of such discrepancies will be impossible. The Committee had stated that the increase of salaries was the first cause of the great and increasing charges, but they admitted that it was necessary to place them on a scale equal to that prevailing in the Post-Office, and Lord John Manners observes that the step was rendered still more unavoidable by two causes—first, that the pay of all the Companies' servants had been kept down in view of the coming transfer to the Government, and that there had been a general rise in wages throughout the country between 1868 and 1872. He doubts very much that the salaries are higher than the Companies, had they retained the management, would have been compelled to pay. Under the head of supervision, he believes a saving may be effected. The strength of the engineering branch now that few new works are undertaken is excessive. With regard to the cost of the secretarial staff, he believes that the management under the Post Office will contrast not unfavourably with the management under the Companies. The Companies dealt with rather more than 6,000,000 messages per annum, and paid £15,000 a year to secretaries, directors, and secretaries' clerks, namely, about £2 per 100 messages. The Post Office deals with 20,000,000 messages and delivers 222,000,000 words of news, and pays only £16,900 a year as the cost of that part of the Secretary's office which supervises telegraphy, and which comprises 88 persons. With regard to the staff of the account branch, it appears that the Companies found that the services of 59 people were required, at an annual cost of £8,000, or £118 a head, to check the accounts of about 6,500,000 messages, and Press work described as "trifling." The Post Office employs 292 persons, at an annual cost of £103 per head, representing, £30,000 a year, to check about 20,000,000 messages and 222,000,000 words of news. In the Secretary's office the number of persons has already been somewhat reduced, and the cost of the Receiver and Accountant General's office will also be diminished.

Permission has not been granted to Lord John Manners to call in the assistance of a skilled accountant to obtain an independent opinion with regard to the proper incidence of expenditure under the head of capital or revenue; but from a statement prepared by his own officers, it appeared that if due allowance were made for the expenditure properly chargeable to capital, the proportion of working expenses for the year 1874-75, instead of being nearly 96 2-3d per cent., as the Committee alleged, was something more nearly approaching their ideal standard of 75 per cent. He does, however, concur in the "reasonableness" of the expectations which the Committee entertain that the working expenses of the Telegraph Service should be kept within 70 or 75 per cent. of the gross revenue, if, as appears by the calculation which they have made of the proportionate amount of those expenses of working expenses" are to include expenditure which is properly of a capital character. He apprehends that the spirit of the recommendations of the Committee is that no effort should be spared to enforce economy, on the one hand, and to develop the revenue, on the other. In this he cordially concurs. The result of a statement he submits, which is no more than a fair financial exposition of the real revenue and working expenses of the service, if managed upon ordinary commercial principles, is that, instead of a deficiency of £268,434 to meet the interest on the capital raised, as stated by the Committe, the deficiency in question is only £137,434. The number of non-paying offices is complained of by the Committee, but they had disappeared already in London, and diminished by one-half since 1874. It is proposed to get rid of the Post Offices District Surveyors and to transfer their duties to the Divisional Engineers, but this step would be injurious to both branches of the service. On financial grounds, Lord John Manners objects to the employment of the Royal Engineers permanently in telegraphic engineering. If the postal telegraph service is used as a school of instruction for them, the expense, he thinks, should fall on the War Office funds. He does not consider that this proposal of a dual system of maintenance by the railway companies and the Post Office is really made in earnest. He demurs to the assertion that the working expenses of the Telegraph Service have increased in a greater ratio than the increase of messages. The net revenue now exhibits an increase considerably larger than the increase in messages. The Committee have no doubt overlooked the fact that the expenditure appearing in the appropriation accounts for the years in question affords no ground for an accurate comparison of the kind drawn by them, since charges of the description of capital expenditure which were excluded in the accounts of the first half of the period have been included in those of the second. Coming to the tariff, and the suggestions thereon made by Mr. Weaver, Lord John Manners quotes the words of the Telegraph Act of 1868 to show that the intention of the Legislature was to consult public convenience, and not to purchase the telegraphs as a mere commercial speculation. He does not think that lack of financial success is a sufficient reason for raising the general tariff. Neither can he advocate any sweeping change as regards Press messages. The charge, therefore, of 1s. for every 100 words transmitted during the night, and a like sum for every 75 words transmitted during the day, he proposes to leave undisturbed; but he is quite ready to admit, and even to urge, that there should be some readjustment of the charge made for forwarding by telegraph copies of the same messages to different addresses. He proposes that the reduced charge of 2d. should be confined to copies distributed by hand, and that all messages which are telegraphed should be charged the full Press rates. He would propose to charge a fee of 6d. on messages despatched between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., with the exception of Press messages, and a like fee on messages despatched on Sundays. He would propose to charge a fee of 3d. on telegrams handed in at offices of railway companies acting as agents of the Post Office. He would propose that a fee of 2d. should be charged in cases where receipts for telegrams were desired, and for this Treasury sanction only would be required. The increased revenue which would result from these proposals he estimates at £59,000. In conclusion, Lord John says that if the alterations which he has proposed be adopted, and due allowance be made for the charge upon revenue of expenditure fairly chargeable to capital in ordinary commercial undertakings, he shall be much disappointed if, at the expiration of the ensuing financial year, telegraph receipts, as compared with working expenses, do not show a result which would make it impossible to ask Parliament to adopt the retrograde policy which the Committee have felt it their duty to advocate.

In support of the views above expressed reference is made to answers to questions laid before the Committee by Mr. Scudamore, and published as an appendix to the present paper.

### DOMESDAY BOOK.

(*Spectator.*)

THE "Domesday Book" of England and Wales has at length appeared, and when its true character has been recognised, will create an unusual amount of social and perhaps political interest. Mr. Lambert, the Secretary to the Local Government Board, who undertook to prepare it, has performed his task, as he has performed so many others—notably the collection of Irish statistics for Mr. Gladstone, and the preparation of Health Bills for Mr. Disraeli—with admirable fidelity and skill. His preface has a curiously apologetic tone, and he suggests all manner of reasons for caution in judging his figures, but the only serious one is this,—that a landowner's rental may, if he owns a town or much building land, be greatly in excess of his present income. Sir John Rameden is set down, for instance, as if the rental of Huddersfield were his at present, whereas the enormous income assigned to him may not accrue before his grandson's time. Sir Laurence Palk, also, is credited with a colossal income which it is specially noted is not yet in his possession. Allowing always for this source of error, the book is a most interesting record, as well as a wonderful monument of labour. It is a nominal roll of every man in England who possesses an acre of her soil, covering every grade of proprietorship, from the mighty Duke of Northumberland, who possesses in a single county 181,000 acres of soil, yielding on an average nearly £1 an acre; or the Duke of Devonshire with 83,000 acres in Derbyshire alone; to the retired tradesman, who talks of the "grounds" of an acre and a half surrounding his Middlesex or Surrey villa. Every man who has a copy can tell of a glance how much land the neighbouring magnate, or his own rival in the county, or the new purchaser who has just called on him, possesses of the soil, and what the amount of his rent-roll would be if it were unburdened, both stated with official accuracy and clearness. Indeed, we do not doubt that there are men to whom the clearness and full accuracy will be most unpleasantly obvious. There are scores of squires with scattered properties who have not been unwilling that their neighbours should think them much greater men than they are, and hundreds to whom repute has assigned many more than their measured acres, and both these classes will find themselves taken down many pegs. Men familiar with county gossip will find whole list of persons reputed considerable in their counties whose whole possessions do not cover 3,000 acres of poorly-rented soil, and discover, with a sort of dismay, that the squire "taxed in three counties" owns nothing but two small farms in those in which he does not reside. On the other hand, the territorial magnates usually, though not [illegible] one or two [illegible] and save a rent-[illegible] 30,000 acres derived from city pro-[illegible] and some [illegible] gentlemen like Mr. T. D. Acland and two counties, who [illegible] roll, quits the [illegible] among the farmers of agricultural land. Mr. [illegible] of Cornwall, and a few more, will create a moment's amazement which the objects of the feeling will also always approve. It is not so pleasant, particularly if your rent-roll is not real property, but mere [illegible] money, to be [illegible] photographed as Prince. The *Times*, with humorous malice, recommends "Domesday Book" as a manual to secretaries of charities, and some of the landlords will, we suspect, for months to come, have their lives made miserable by begging-letters; but the *Times* forgot the first social importance of the book. Only think of the marrying mothers! What is "Debrett" to them, compared to "Domesday Book," with its record of every "Elgible's" exact estate and its ultimate gross yield? If Debrett or any other compiler of "Peerages" could in a month issue a pretty edition of the book as it stands, but with notes giving each rich man's possessions in each county, he would make more than any "peerage" ever yielded. There they lie in rows, the names and addresses of the solidly rich throughout England and Wales,—of the two thousand or so of men whose wealth is exempt from the chances of business, from the "taint of trade," and in English opinion, from liability to sudden turns of fortune. It is the true "Libro d'Oro." Whosoever's name is there for an adequate acreage, though burdened with mortgages and hampered with dowers and perplexed with rent-charges, is still in this society of ours a personage, still, as Mr. Disraeli puts it, is "Armine of Armine," though Armine be as a source of wealth a minus quantity.

Politically, the importance of the Book lies in a nutshell. It shows that landed property of some sort is possessed in this country by about a fourth of the population. Neither Mr. Bright nor Lord Derby is wholly in the wrong. Nearly a million of persons (972,836) in England and Wales outside London—the statistics of London have been suppressed, nominally to save labour, really we fear, to avoid invidious comment—own a freehold, be it only a house, or a garden, or a patch of building, and every such owner is interested more or less in supporting the social system which protects his ownership. His "property," small as it may be, is as important to the villa-owner or country shopkeeper as to the Peer. That number, equal to 5,000,000 souls, is no inconsiderable force, and ought to affect greatly discussions to be taken into consideration. On the other hand, the owners of land exceeding an acre—that is, beyond a mere house and little garden, or to put it differently, of land capable of tillage—are only 269,547, or allowing five to a family, about six per cent. of the whole population. That is a small proportion to be enlisted naturally on the property side, when the question is, say, the Law of Distraint; and as we go higher, the proportion becomes much smaller. We have compiled with great labour the following table, giving for each county the extreme number of persons who can be considered as political owners, likely to affect elections—that is, who own in freehold more than 100 acres. We will not guarantee that some serious clerical errors, for the figures have been compiled from 4,000 folio columns; but the table is, we believe, substantially accurate:—

LANDOWNERS OVER 100 ACRES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND.** | | | |
| Bedford | 360 | Monmouth | 416 |
| Berks | 544 | Norfolk | 1,502 |
| Bucks | 665 | Northampton | 767 |
| Cambridge | 571 | Northumberland | 671 |
| Chester | 597 | Nottingham | 503 |
| Cornwall | 1,054 | Oxford | 619 |
| Cumberland | 1,304 | Rutland | 73 |
| Derby | 670 | Salop | 879 |
| Devon | 2,327 | Somerset | 1,392 |
| Dorset | 518 | Southampton | 948 |
| Durham | 605 | Stafford | 742 |
| Essex | 1,660 | Suffolk | 1,342 |
| Gloucester | 1,036 | Surrey | 1,032 |
| Hereford | 764 | Sussex | 1,032 |
| Hertford | 519 | Warwick | 841 |
| Huntingdon | 359 | Westmorland | 518 |
| Kent | 1,415 | Wilts | 779 |
| Lancaster | 1,200 | Worcester | 710 |
| Leicester | 800 | Yorkshire | 3,762 |
| Lincoln | 2,062 | | |
| Middlesex | 276 | Total | 37,719 |
| **WALES.** | | | |
| Anglesey | 150 | Glamorgan | 431 |
| Brecknock | 414 | Merioneth | 283 |
| Cardigan | 483 | Montgomery | 533 |
| Carmarthen | 804 | Pembroke | 486 |
| Carnarvon | 213 | Radnor | 324 |
| Denbigh | 444 | | |
| Flint | 209 | | 4,750 |

Total: England and Wales, 42,469.

That is to say, less than 43,000 persons are "landowners" in the political sense,—in the sense in which the word has always been present to Mr. Bright's mind, though, no doubt, he has frequently appeared to go beyond it. With those 43,000 persons remains, we may fairly say, the whole representation of the counties, Middlesex and perhaps nine others excepted; and of all boroughs in which property, as distinguished from ideas, habitually tells at elections. Moreover, this 43,000 is in practice influenced by a much smaller number, the great territorialists, who claim the right, usually conceded to them, to lead opinion in county districts. Upon this point we must reserve our remarks for next week, but we may say here that while scarcely any individual has the sort of position from property alone which demagogues sometimes attribute to him, the extent of land held by very few persons is very great indeed. No man in England can evict a county, or half a county, or such a proportion of a county, that he could fulfil the Duke of Newcastle's threat and return his footman. There are a few boroughs left—eight or nine, we think—in which the landlord is *qua* landlord absolute over a majority of electors, but no division of a country is in that position, the nearest approach to it being the case of the Duke of Northumberland, whose colossal property, besides being greater than that of any single man, is almost concentrated in the county which bears his name, a visible aggregation of power which accidentally or consciously has in most families been avoided. But it is still painfully evident that in most counties a few families are so largely endowed that they could veto any selection for Parliament, and so long as their tenants obey them, agree, in ordinary, if not extraordinary times, on any Member. In Northumberland, to take a single instance, twenty-six gentlemen could prohibit anything like absolutely free election. They own half the 1,220,000 acres in the county:—

| *Name.* | *Acreages.* | *Name.* | *Acreages.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. S. J. Allgood | 15,773 | Mrs. B. Ord | 13,810 |
| W. Beaumont | 14,279 | C. W. Orde | 13,522 |
| Sir E. Blackett | 15,354 | Mr W. J. Pawson | 10,919 |
| Earl of Carlisle | 17,780 | Duke of Portland | 10,822 |
| W. H. Charlton | 19,730 | Lord Redesdale | 17,204 |
| Sir H. Clavering | 8,344 | Mr. J. G. Riddell | 12,912 |
| Mr. John Clayton | 9,579 | Sir M. W. Ridley | 9,696 |
| Mr. Adison Cresswell | 15,251 | Mr. J. Ridley | 10,367 |
| Earl of Durham | 15,807 | Mr. W. C. Selby | 25,327 |
| Earl Grey | 17,599 | Sir J. Swinburne | 28,057 |
| Sir J. Haggerston | 14,285 | Earl of Tankerville | 28,930 |
| Captain J. Leyland | 17,644 | Sir W. C. Trevelyan | 21,342 |
| Mr. Hugh Lisle | 9,975 | | 575,924 |
| Duke of Northumberland | 181,616 | | |

We are not quarrelling with that fact just now. We only register it as a fact, which Mr. Bright, or any one else who likes to set clerks to work for a month, can prove beyond the possibility of dispute. "Domesday Book" shows, as we believe, subject to calculations which we hope to obtain, that while nearly a million persons, ruling five million souls, are freeholders in England and Wales, and 227,000 persons, ruling one million, own more than a house and garden, less than 43,000 persons possess 100 acres, and are the ultimate possessors of "the influence of property;" while an immensely smaller number own a proportion of the soil which, under our social system, gives them a direct vetoing power.

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CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 calibre. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection." —See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

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